

macdonald **FARM** journal



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- ★ Christmas Tree Industry
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December, 1964

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FARM FORUM FACES THE FUTURE

"If Henry Ford had thought that the Model T was so good that it didn't have to be changed, then I guess we'd still be riding in Model T's." That was one observation from a Farm Forum member attending the annual meeting of Farm Forum at Macdonald College in late October. And this observation summed up the attitudes of the largest meeting in the history of the organization. Everyone of the 200 people attending felt that it was time for a change in Farm Forum and that there was no time like the present to start the changes.

While there has been a certain pessimism about the farm forum method of adult education in other parts of Canada, in Quebec there's nothing but optimism. This could be due to many factors, the primary ones being the lack of farm organization in rural Quebec communities and the need for a unified voice from English-speaking farmers. Nevertheless, the Farm Forum idea is still a good method of adult education and one that should change rather than be discarded as a hopeless effort.

The healthy state of Quebec Farm Forum was indicated in the number of suggestions for change that have come from the members. Forum on television was suggested, a new time of meeting, fall instead of winter meetings, more provincial of regional topics, more leadership training, more supplementary resource material were all changes that members felt could be initiated almost immediately. There was also discussion on the need of a national co-ordinating agency for rural adult education, on the need of farm forum in two languages and the need for a strong voice of opinion from rural Canada. These suggestions all showed a healthy attitude toward Farm Forum in Quebec.

The rural community is changing so drastically that today, as never before, there is a need for public discussion of topics affecting our daily lives. In Quebec today, the need for this public discussion is greater than ever before. Farm Forum is the one organization we have that promotes public discussion — let each one of us give it the support it needs rather than taking it for granted.

THE PICTURE PROVINCE

It's been a great year for Prince Edward Island, a year that won't be forgotten for some time by the Islanders. The Fathers of Confederation Theatre was built and became the Island home of Canadian art and drama. The Queen joined in the festivities as she made the first stop of her October Canadian tour. Hundreds of other events were attracted to the birthplace of Canada. Many people discovered and others rediscovered the charms of the "Garden in the Gulf".

Now that 1964 is nearly over, the experience of the people of Prince Edward Island should be a lesson for other Canadians — a lesson in how to work together for the betterment of everyone involved — a lesson in planning for the future rather than worrying about the hard times of the past. Since Prince Edward Island is also a primarily rural province the '64 Centennial has proven that rural people can still provide the leadership, ideas and motivation for a truly dynamic type of community development.

As we approach 1965, we all realize that we're getting close to the zero hour for the Canadian Centennial. In many areas, all that is needed to start the ball rolling in community development is an excuse. Now we have the excuse, or better still, the reason. Let's take the experiences of Prince Edward Island, join them with our ideas and make plans for a Centennial that will be the pride of all Canadians and the envy of other countries.

Mark Waldron



Dr. Asket Singh from Pakistan examines a specimen.

On December 22, the Lyman Entomological Museum celebrates its 50th anniversary.

Founded on the private work of H. H. Lyman it is growing to be one of the world's outstanding collections

by Walker Riley

[photos also by Walker Riley]

The Lyman Entomological Museum

ON THE THIRD floor of the Biology building, in the brightly-lit laboratory of the Lyman Entomological Museum, post-graduate student Valin Marshall worked late into the night. The specimen under his binocular microscope had him puzzled. Methodically, he had compared it with thousands of specimens mounted on glass slides; he had searched every reference book in the library, and he had studied photographs. But this little fellow, a soil-building mite no bigger than a pin head, just wouldn't fit any description he could find.

Over the months, he had identified many species of mites from samples of local forest soils. Now he was down to the last few. And it was slow going. This one, he decided, looked most like others of the genus *Neparholaspis*, EVANS, (1956). But under the high power lens, it was as different as a Jersey cow is from a Holstein. It didn't seem to belong anywhere.

In the weeks following, he wrote to universities and to national collections around the world. He visited other mu-

seums. He checked and double checked. Convinced finally that his specimen had never been recorded, he published a careful description, preserved the original, sent others like it to other museums, and named his find *Neparholaspis Zwartae*. A new species thus officially came into being.

Such is an example of the work of the Lyman Museum, of the part it plays in entomological research, of its contribution to the great body of knowledge with which man may master his environment. While Marshall has now left for further research in soil biology in France, others carry on not only in the study of the mites which help to change decaying vegetation into soil humus, but also of the many insects which help or hinder the human race. For instance, two students are studying the biology of the shadflies and mayflies which threaten to plague the World's Fair in 1967. And then there is Dr. Singh from Pakistan and Mrs. Lien from Taiwan working on grasshoppers and crickets, a menace to agriculture in many parts of the world.

The museum has only two full-time staff members, the curator, Dr. V. R. Vickery, who is also assistant professor in the Department of Entomology, and his technical assistant, Diane Johnstone. An artist by training, Miss Johnstone has combined her talent and an intense interest in entomology into a satisfying, useful career. At present, she is illustrating a new book, "The Orthopteroid Insects of Canada", being written by Dr. Vickery and Dr. D. K. McE. Kevan, chairman of the Department of Entomology. She also assists in pinning, labelling and sorting the specimens as they arrive, and to mount them against white styrofoam in glass-topped drawers. Undergraduate students occasionally come in to help between classes.

The Lyman Entomological Museum this year celebrates its golden anniversary. In his will, H. H. Lyman, a prominent Montreal businessman and amateur lepidopterist, left his private collection of butterflies and moths together with \$40,000 to McGill Uni-

(continued on page 8)

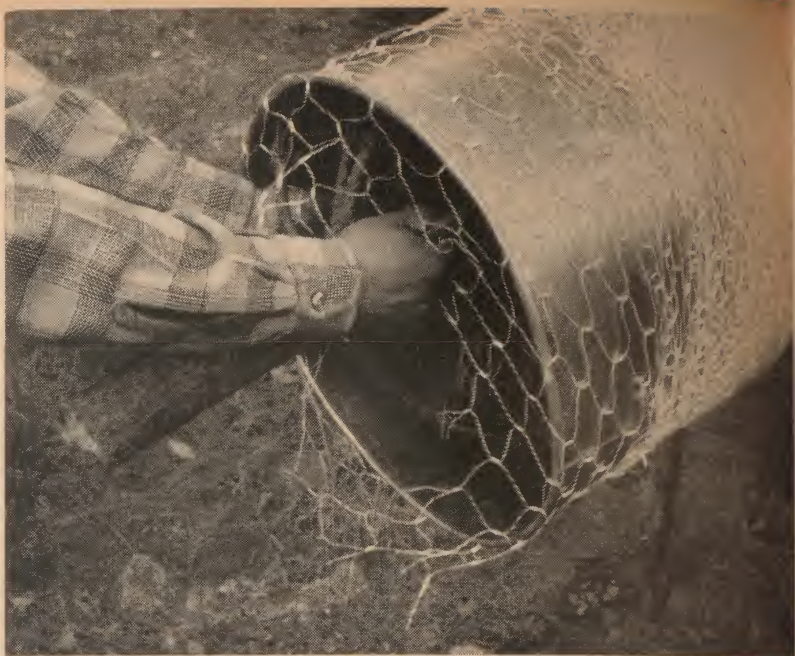
Dr. V. R. Vickery, Curator of the Museum discusses a research project with graduate student Robert Trottier.



Laboratory technician Diane Johnstone adds fine details to a drawing of a grasshopper.



Gift Wrapping for Christmas Trees!



I'D LIKE OUR Christmas tree gift wrapped, please." That may sound rather unusual when we consider that a Christmas tree always comes with its branches loose, or at best tied with binder twine. But all this is changing and this year, in the Morgan Arboretum at Macdonald College, Christmas trees are being wrapped with a new type of plastic netting called, "Vexar". The netting is produced by Du Pont of Canada at Whitby, Ontario.

The new system will be used most extensively this year in the Pontypool, Ont. region, near Peterborough, one of Canada's main growing areas. Growers there will use a simple funnel-like device developed by grower Sam Manetta of Pontypool. Several other devices using "Vexar" are being developed in other areas.

By using the Manette device, growers estimate they will wrap as many trees per day with three men as they formerly did with five, thus compensating for a shortage of harvesting labor. The tree is fed into the mouth of the funnel and pulled through the neck. As the compressed tree emerges from the neck it is enveloped in a sleeve of "Vexar". No tying is involved.

All experimental devices will accommodate any size of tree; the diameter of the "Vexar" sleeve varies with the tree size.

In addition to increasing wrapping speed, the sleeve protects the tree from damage during loading and unloading by keeping all branches uniformly compressed. As a result, the frozen trees can be dragged or piled without

danger of snapping off protruding branches. Trees packaged in "Vexar" also present an attractive well-rounded package.

The first trees from the Arboretum have been wrapped but, as yet, it is too early to give any results of the experiment.

In addition, evergreen boughs are being wrapped with the netting in the Arboretum. If this plastic netting method is satisfactory, then it could be of great value to Canadian Christmas tree growers in meeting the competition of artificial trees. After all Canada exports more than 8,000,000 Christmas trees each year to the United States. This total, combined with our home consumption, means that green Christmas trees are still big business.



(Upper right) Tree is enveloped in a sleeve of "Vexar" as it emerges from wrapping device.

(Above) Sleeve of "Vexar" is quickly cut with knife or scissors to complete packaging operation. No tying is involved.

(At right) Wrapped tree is neat and full with no protruding branches (Photos Du Pont of Canada)



Christmas Tree Industry

by William W. Breslin

Dr. Breslin is President of the Christmas Tree Growers Association of Ontario. This paper was presented at the biennial meeting of the National Christmas Tree Growers Association at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York in August 1964

BECAUSE AN erroneous impression has existed, that the growing of Christmas trees has been the creation of a group of hobbyists, the growers have been subjected to continuous raids by vultures and leeches who thrived on our weakness. The transient nature of the business operators; the lack of proper credit facilities for marketing; the failure of the old timers to protect the industry against the inroads of the artificial substitute; have been contributing factors encouraging a depressed market condition from which old time traders have taken temporary personal advantage. It is my hope that we may meet the challenge to correct these ills, so that order may be brought out of chaos in the industry at present. This presentation therefore, will be practical, gleaned from experiences related to me first hand by other growers; from experiences which I have witnessed as an arbitrator or referee in disputes; and from unhappy experiences in which I have been a participant.

Positive approach

Conventional business operates with a positive approach. They recognize the presence of competition. They spend millions of dollars to obtain credit information. They send travellers on the road knowing the product will be sold. The salesman knows himself, his product, his company and his customer. His firm is prepared to take chances, and to stand firmly in the face of losses in any one year. They do not throw up their hands because of adversity. They build up reserves for eventualities. They advertise

through new media. They build expansive plants. They are not afraid to gamble. In a short few years they stepped over our heads in the live tree market, and offered us serious competition in fields in which we were established, as some say, for 80 years. They made the artificial tree and they sold it to every possible outlet, while we stood on the sidelines and cried. They

Attention Christmas Tree Growers

The Department of Agriculture of the Province of New Brunswick has published a booklet entitled "New Brunswick Christmas Tree Grades and Licensing of Christmas Tree Buyers." Such things as application of regulations, inspection and certification, cost of grading and certification, and New Brunswick standards are discussed in the publication. It also includes pictures to help in grading.

skipped the service clubs, the corner lots, the church groups, the charitable groups, as being too unreliable. They promoted the regular outlets which the consumer patronized daily, and thus stole a march on us. They knew our mentality and they were certain that even the strongest in our midst would offer no resistance. How right they were! Those who should have spoken for the industry preferred to follow the new trend and became manufacturers of artificial trees, riding two horses in the same race, and using the artificial bogey scare to depress the live tree market for their convenience.

Christmas tree negative approach

The Christmas tree grower has a very negative approach. He expects to make money without too much investment or effort. Where the going investment rate would return about 8% on gilt edged securities, he expects to plant a seedling for three cents and get \$1.00 for it on the stump in five years. When he is confronted with winter kill, drought, insects, birds, animals, he shows disappointment and is ready to throw the whole project overboard, if he can find a customer. At best he wakes up on January 2nd and wonders if he will sell his trees this year; will he be able to get his planting done on time; will he have any trouble with labour; will he have to forego golf again during the pruning season; will he have to spray; will he be able to get the loan from the bank for his operations this year; what will happen if he does not make enough sales. In short, he is so worn down with uncertainties, that he is an easy mark for any buyer to make an offer. He is more apt to become a casualty than a successful operator. Under such circumstances, it is important to take a good look at the industry.

The industry

Three factors control the industry; the growers, the distributors, and the retailers. I have in some respects already described the grower, but will have more to say about him again.

The distributor

Some years back the distributor did pay a good price in hard dollars for

the same scotch pine. When he found the supply insufficient he became a planter with the intention of growing a better tree than the other growers could supply. Today the large distributor still buys trees, but his price is lower by far than he paid previously. He takes no notice of the increased costs and is not concerned with the fact that the attitude of price depression, is forcing many growers to the wall.

The retailer

The retailer still pays a good price for his trees but it is out of line with the price obtained by the growers. The large distributors have been forcing more and more of the growers to go directly to market if they wished to survive. In Lansing, two years ago, a well known distributor and grower remarked to me that he used to attend tree meetings and he found no competition. Today he found that everybody at Lansing was his competition. I would qualify that in 1964 by stating that the attitude of the large distributors has been responsible for development of formidable competitors right across the country. They have witnessed the rapid increase of carloadings right under their eyes, carloadings which could, and should, have been theirs if they had played the game fairly.

I contend that today we growers can supply the needs of the distributors. The distributors should get out of the growing business and be good distributors. The grower should get out of the distributing business and be a good grower. Both have an important part to play in the industry.

The buyer

We should be ready to recognize the buyer knocking at our door. I divide these into two groups for clarity; namely, the regular conventional dealer and the trickster. Without actual statistics, I would guess that 85% of the distributors fall into the category of honest individuals. They bid the price up high when necessary and they kick it low when they can. The worst I can say of this group, is that they prefer to stoop to the price offerings of their unworthy competition, and yet, in the same breath, offer an apologetic excuse for their behaviour.

How much better for themselves and for us it would be if they offered a fair price and forced the competition to come up also! We, as an Association, have been able to do that in Ontario. How much simpler it would have been for the large distributors to act similarly in their dealings! The unscrupulous 15% comprising the trickster does damage to the industry and we should

do all in our power, collectively, to drive them out.

Credit facilities

Regular credit bureaus serve very little purpose in an industry which is composed of part-time operators, and seasonal distributors who engage in other lines of business for 11 months of the year. It is not unusual for a culprit to hide his misdemeanours, by changing the name of his tree company every year, and losing himself as an individual in the phone books or mailing addresses. Since suppliers are a dime a dozen, he is never short of trees, and his list of vulnerable gullible growers is never exhausted. We who have been outsmarted, rarely wish to confess our experiences, and thus encourage the trickster to carry on in his own way.

Letters from banks, ratings in produce books, recommendations from dealers in other lines, should not be accepted as qualifications for shipment and assurance of payment. It is better to be stupid in this respect and suggest that your only book of knowledge in tree contracts, revolves around cashiers or certified cheques, bank drafts, or good folding money printed by the Treasury.

Conclusion

I wish that I could be optimistic and assure you that the Christmas tree business is an easy way to make a dollar. With tricksters outsmarting us, with lot dealers seeking trees to sell for \$1.75, with such easy entry at little expense for incompetent people into the growing of trees; with discouraging comments by large distributor-growers that nobody is making any money, with regular smaller growers just breaking even, with birds, bees, animals, rodents, drought, making things tougher for us; I still say that it is a good business. To the degree that any member applies himself in a business where he is successful, he will also achieve success in the tree business. But it would require good business practice; production of quality trees, selection of credit risks, an amicable understanding with your fellow grower through organized associations, and the ability to accept reverses and mark time for a year or so.

We can continue to be individuals wandering in the wilderness, or we can join hands and achieve strength and purpose. Which way the industry travels in the future, will not depend upon anything that I have said to you today. It will depend upon the attitude and co-operation of all of us. You can sit back and do nothing or you can accept this open challenge to go home and do something about it. Only then will we have an industry in the control of those who deserve it.

The Lyman Museum

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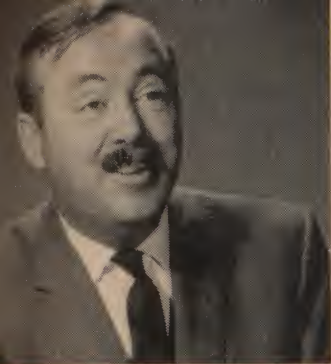
versity. Under the successive curatorships of A. F. Winn, G. A. Moore, and now Dr. Vickery, the collection has grown rapidly from Mr. Lyman's 20,000 specimens to the present quarter million, representing 30,000 different species. When it outgrew its room in McGill's Redpath Museum, the entire collection was moved in 1962 to new quarters at Macdonald College, where it operates in close and profitable association with the Department of Entomology.

The Lyman Museum is rapidly gaining a position of world prominence. In Canada, its collection in size is second only to the national collection in Ottawa. Some sections, particularly the grasshoppers and crickets, are outstanding. Indeed, in one family of grasshoppers, the Pygromorphidae, the collection is acknowledged as the world's best. The library has now grown to 4,000 volumes, and files contain reprints of 20,000 published articles.

Where do all the new specimens come from? Who collects them? Many, as you would expect, are taken on organized expeditions. For example, Mrs. D. E. Swales, a staff botanist, brought back from her trip to Frobisher Bay this year a splendid assortment of Arctic insects. Next year, Dr. Vickery hopes to send a party to South America. And perhaps some one will bring back a few when the McGill expedition goes to Easter Island in the Pacific. Then, many thousands of specimens come in also as exchange material from other collections.

Some are brought in by amateur collectors. And Dr. Vickery welcomes them all. For instance, student Allan Campbell, while on holidays in Italy this summer, sent back boxes full of material. And among Glen Jamieson's summer's catch in British Columbia were two unknown cricket species. Then, there is 11-year-old Barbara Brown who spent part of her holiday in Florida this fall collecting insects. So perhaps Dr. Vickery can be forgiven if he appears to take advantage of his position as Scoutmaster of the local Sea Scout Troop. For the Naturalist's Badge, he requires that each candidate prepare an insect collection, classified, pinned and neatly labelled!

And so the Lyman Entomological Museum has completed 50 years of history with great honour. When the chapters are written for the years ahead, it will surely be recorded that this living, vital, growing entity will have found many more of nature's secrets, and will have provided information we must have to exist in a complex world.



by Dr. Howard Steppler

*Chairman, Dept. of Agronomy and
President, Agricultural Institute
of Canada*

NOT AS YOU'D EXPECT

THE TRADITIONAL source of students for our Faculties of Agriculture has been from those families engaged in primary agriculture — the farming population. This grew out of the natural assumption that the training in a Faculty of Agriculture was designed to make better farmers out of those orientated toward farming. This reasoning, while correct in part, is however only a partial truth. Surely no one would subscribe to the thesis that only the sons of doctors will make the best doctors, or that students in engineering must be the sons of engineers. Why, then, have we assumed this to hold true in agriculture?

Much of the basis for this misunderstanding is undoubtedly due to an ignorance of the nature of agriculture in the university and in modern society. Farming has changed materially. The scientific advances in agriculture and their application to farming require a much higher level of education than was thought necessary in the past. In the United States in 1959 the top 3 per cent of farmers in terms of income produced 30 per cent of the total value of agricultural products; the bottom 44 per cent produced only 5.3 per cent. These top-level farmers also demand more and more research information.

The curriculum in Agriculture at the university stresses a strong background in the basic sciences. The advances in agriculture have come from an understanding of the sciences in their relation to agriculture and an application of scientific principles to the problems of agriculture. The university education in agriculture prepares one for research in all areas of biological endeavour except dentistry and medicine, but now, even in the latter, people trained in animal physiology are conducting fundamental research in human physiology. The solutions to our present and future problems in agriculture will be found through deeper penetration into science.

There is nothing wrong with the premise that young people coming from families engaged in primary agriculture should study agriculture at the university; the fallacy is the assumption of the converse. In 1931, 28.8 per cent of the labour force in Canada was engaged in primary agriculture; in 1961, this had dropped to 10 per cent. This trend will continue, although undoubtedly at a decreasing rate. The traditional source is steadily decreasing.

The obvious question then becomes, "Is our need for university-trained agriculturists decreasing? Can our traditional source still meet our requirement?" The answer is an emphatic "No." Projection of requirement studies conducted in the Department of Labour would suggest that here in Canada we will require an additional 40 per cent of graduates in agriculture in the next ten years. Further, at least 35 per cent of these graduates will pursue postgraduate studies. The need for trained agriculturists is great; these estimates must be considered a minimum, for with each day new opportunities arise for the graduate in agriculture.

These are two inescapable facts which face us today: the world's population is increasing; the world's requirement for food is increasing. Agriculture, in its role of man's management of his natural resources or land to produce food, has a vital part to play in meeting the increasing requirement. More people trained in the sciences of agriculture are needed to fill this need. They must be recruited to agriculture from all segments of society, from those who have an interest in the sciences, and in particular the biological sciences.

The challenge facing the graduate in agriculture is every bit as exciting and much more rewarding than space research. Agriculture has the emptiness of man's stomach to fill.

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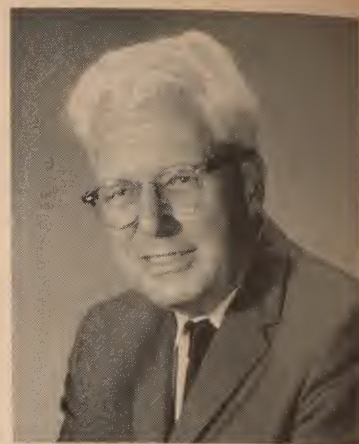
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Will The Armyworm March Again?

by Professor F. O. Morrison

Dept. of Entomology, Macdonald College



THE ARMYWORM outbreak this past summer in several areas of Quebec and Ontario has given rise to many questions. Will another outbreak occur next summer? Is another one likely to occur after a fixed interval of years? Can outbreaks be foretold? What can one do to prevent them? What can one do when they occur?

Armyworm outbreaks were likely occurring across America, from the west coast to the east coast and from as far south as Tennessee to as far north as the Laurentian Mountains, long before man set foot in this country. In fact, this appears to be one insect problem that has not been either brought on or aggravated by man's use of insecticides. Nevertheless the armyworm is a fairly universal species today. It has been recorded from Africa, Siam, Russia, Burma, China, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii and South America as well as from our part of the world.

The first recorded outbreak in Canada was in 1743. Outbreaks in different parts of this country and of the United States have occurred in 1743, 1854, 1861, 1875, 1881, 1896, 1914, 1932, 1937-8, 1953-4 and 1964 and undoubtedly other outbreaks have escaped being recorded in print. A few things stand out after a glance at this list: outbreaks have not occurred at regular intervals; only rarely have they occurred on successive years; on numerous occasions they have attracted enough attention to become recorded. Though the bare list of dates doesn't indicate it,

an examination of the records shows that during these outbreak years local areas of damage were reported from many regions across the country.

The armyworm is a caterpillar or immature feeding stage of a moth. The adult is about one and half inches across when its wings are spread. The forewings are reddish grey and have a small but distinct white spot just beyond the centre. The eggs, which are round and white are about 1/25th of an inch in diameter and are laid in small compact masses or ridges in the folds or crevices of straw or folded leaves of dead grass (or sometimes living grass) near or among rank vegetation. A single female can lay as many as 1,800 eggs which makes rapid increase easy under favourable conditions. The winter is spent as a small larva which matures early in the spring, pupates in or on the soil and emerges as an adult in May. These adults lay the eggs from which the spring brood arises. The eggs hatch in a couple of weeks and it is these first brood larvae which occur in outbreak numbers on occasion.

Characteristics of larvae

The newly hatched larvae are white at first but as they grow their colour changes to dark green or dark brown. Longitudinal stripes of light and dark run the length of the larvae. Three narrow pale yellow stripes, one central and one to each side of the central one on the back, and two wide yellow stripes separated by a very dark one

on each side, give the fully grown caterpillar its characteristic appearance.

As the larva grows it sheds its skin from time to time but not until it reaches the last larval stage does it become the voracious feeder which makes it notorious. Probably as much as 80% of the total food consumption is eaten during this last larval stage. This sudden increase in appetite accounts for the sudden nature of observed outbreaks.

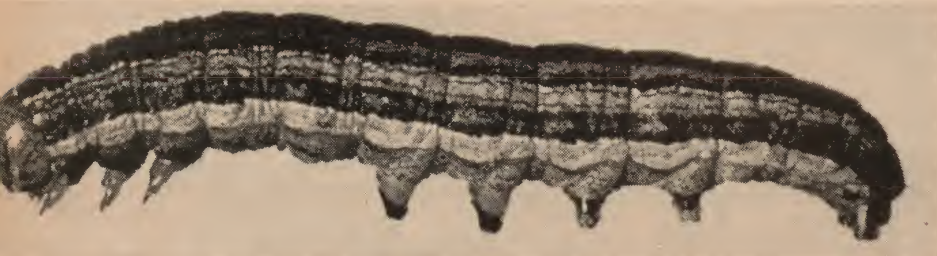
Where many eggs have been laid in a small area and very large numbers of small larvae fed on the lower leaves of tall grasses completely concealed from view, the larger, later stages become exposed as a result of their own feeding and still hungry but without further food sources in that local area they adopt an army habit and move off across country consuming all vegetation.

Grasses and grain plants are their preferred foods but clover, alfalfa and indeed most plants are acceptable to the army stages. It has been calculated that five larvae can consume two two-foot high corn plants in this short feeding spree.

When full grown the larvae enter the soil to a short distance and form resting pupae to which soil particles adhere and from which the adults emerge in September and again lay eggs. The larvae of this second brood over winter under the shelter of fallen grass and debris. This late brood has never been recorded as causing any injury nor have any of the other generations which occur in between in areas further south.

Cause of outbreaks

The exact cause or causes of outbreaks is still not sufficiently understood to make it possible to prophesy outbreaks. We do know that for an outbreak to occur sufficient numbers of wintering larvae must reach the moth stage in May or June and sufficient of the eggs they lay must hatch and



reach the late larval stage to produce the damaging hoards. It would seem that some special combination of weather conditions makes this possible once in a while. This possibility is under constant study but the erratic nature of the outbreaks and the difficulty of following the story between outbreaks when the insect is very hard or impossible to find, make progress slow.

What we already know makes it possible to say that another outbreak next summer is unlikely but not impossible. Also we can safely prophesy that more outbreaks will occur in the future but that the dates cannot be foretold in advance.

Control measures

Meanwhile two things are possible to help prevent outbreaks such as this summer's from taking us by surprise. Light and bait traps operated in areas subject to infestation can be used to capture the adults in the spring. The numbers of adults caught on different

years should suggest the degree of probability of an outbreak occurring. Since we know pretty definitely how long it takes for larvae to reach the dangerous feeding stage it should be possible when moths are unusually numerous to prophesy the earliest date on which an outbreak could occur by calculating this from the flight dates.

Armed with this information entomologists and farmers should search diligently in likely places such as lowland areas with rank grass or grain cover, to see if the inconspicuous early stage caterpillars are present or have been feeding on the lower hidden leaves. If the caterpillars are there, the young leaves will have had their upper surfaces eaten off in patches by the very young forms and have been variously notched from the outside edges in to the midrib or have been stripped by the older larvae. The caterpillars themselves will be found under the leaves and in the other debris. Once found in these early stages the outbreak can be

dealt with before the marching habit takes over. The element of surprise which makes this pest so devastating will have been removed.

Control measures can be taken against incipient outbreaks. Insecticide supplies and the latest information on their use can be marshalled. Care must be taken to employ only materials registered for use against these insects at the time of the attack and the farmer must realize that residues of toxic materials will render forage unfit for feeding. In 1954 the application of one and one half pounds per acre of toxaphene or an equal amount of DDT in the form of an emulsion applied from airplanes in about 2½ gallons of water proved effective, on earlier occasions farmers used poisoned bran baits or dug ditches across the line of march. New chemicals are bound, however, to be developed before the need arises again but regardless of this the important point will be to be forewarned of impending outbreaks.

BETTER PLOWING IN QUEBEC

by O. R. Evens

*Secretary Treasurer, Quebec Provincial
Plowmen's Association*

INTEREST IN GOOD plowing is growing in Quebec. At the Richmond March in September, there were 80 entries, and they virtually ran out of good land to plow. This year, at the 10th Annual Provincial Plowing March at Joliette, there were 67 entries in two days of plowing, with 15 entered in the championship class. Plowmen from ten counties, winners at more than a dozen local matches, came to Joliette to try for the Esso Trophy, and they all plowed according to the World Plowing Organization rules.

The two top winners, who will make up the team to represent Quebec at next year's Canadian Championships in Ontario, were Yvon Belisle, of St. Eustache, and Ange-Aime Leduc of St. Clet, a repeat winner from last year. These boys (both under 30) having followed the plowing at the World Match last year at Caledon, Ont., and having seen the work done by the Scandinavians with hydraulic plows, promptly bought plows of this type. The results showed at Joliette in scores of 88.8 and 84.8.

In Quebec the two main points which the Plowmen's association is trying to stress are, first, that all grass or stubble

must be covered, and second, that plowing should be at least six inches deep, instead of four or five, which is the average at present. A third point which is not much talked about, but which is nevertheless in the background, is the need for a level seedbed.

Fifty years ago or more, a professor at one of the agricultural schools advocated a system of narrow lands, 20-30 ft. wide with a high crown and a deep sole furrow. Known as "Labour Richard" it was suited to a single horse-drawn plow, and designed to create surface drainage much needed in the days before underdrainage was known. In all the better farming areas of Quebec, these "ribbed fields" can still be seen, and they are the bane of the tractor farmer, who must try to level them out. With the help of the new hydraulic, self-levelling plows, and the example of what good plowing can be like, as seen at our plowing matches, The Quebec farmer is gradually banishing "Labour Richard", although a few of the older agronomes still think it is a good system of plowing.

Although the Joliette area had never had an organized plowing match before, several tractor dealers had begun to interest farmers' sons in the use of

the modern tractor, and with their help, and the help of the district agronomes and the Joliette Centenary Commission, a most successful event was staged. Of the 67 entries more than 30 were youngsters under 20, and the fact that the two top winners were also young added up to a broad interest which brought close to 600 people to the banquet.

In addition to the awarding of the trophies and prizes, chief speaker at the banquet was Dr. Ernest Mercier, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, who forecast far-reaching changes for agriculture, which has long needed an overhaul. He also praised match plowing as one form of contest which is educational, yet interesting for farmers, especially the younger lads.

Several former Provincial champions competed at Joliette. Following Belisle and Leduc is the championship class were: Rene Renaud, St. Eustache — 3rd; Allen Hammond, Lachute — 4th; Roland Bouchard, St. Augustine — 5th; Romeo Besner, St. Clet — 6th; Frank Loomis, Lennoxville — 7th; Keith Rose, Sherbrooke — 8th; Noel Ethier, St. Eustache — 9th; and Donald Goodfellow, Richmond — 10th.

Compiled by T. Pickup of the Information and Research Service,
Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

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PHOTOGRAPHS BY
OMER BEAUDOIN



Mr. Hillis Conolly is an enthusiastic reforester of waste land, in sandy slopes on his farm at Clarendon, Pontiac County, this young graduate of Macdonald College has already planted 12,500 red pine, 1,500 jack pine, and 1,000 white spruce.

A FORMER MACDONALD STUDENT TAKES OVER THE FAMILY FARM

MR. HILLIS CONOLLY of Clarendon in Pontiac County, twenty-seven years old and a graduate of Macdonald College, took over the farm from his parents with whom he lives in 1958, and is gradually improving it. The cultivated land includes 31 acres of grain, 8 of corn, 58 of hay, and 32 of pasture. There are also 29 acres of rough cleared land and a woodlot covering 67 acres.

By means of crop rotation, liming, and application of manure and fertilizer, Mr. Conolly plans to increase the productivity of the soil and get alfalfa established in the hayfields. The stand of corn is used to fill the 35' x 14' silo.

The cattle, Holsteins or of Holstein type, comprise a bull, 9 cows and 11 heifers, all registered, and 49 grade animals (14 cows, 16 heifers, and 19 head of beef cattle). The purebred milking cows are on R.O.P. testing, but of-

ficial production records based on complete lactations are not yet available (1963). A number of the cows have been inseminated artificially; the others are bred to the herds sire, Elmside View Posch, a bull with a good pedigree.

The piggery, which is to be reconstructed, houses three sows and about thirty piglets. In 1962, fifty hogs were marketed. The solidly built barn is equipped with a mechanical stable cleaner and controlled ventilation.

Mr. Conolly is going to build a milk-house adjoining the barn. He is also planning to build a house, because the old family home where he now lives is situated at some distance from the farm buildings. Young, and provided with a fine training in agriculture, Mr. Conolly is surely on his way to building up a prosperous farming enterprise. (From "Le Mérite Agricole 1963")



Three children of Mr. Eddy McCrank of Low, Gatineau, on their way home from school.

A THRIVING FAMILY FARM

The farms of Mr. Eddy McCrank at Low, Gatineau, comprises 185 acres of which 105 were under cultivation in 1963. Last year the cattle included twenty cows (all Shorthorns except for two Holsteins) and a further twenty head of beef cattle and heifers of various ages. The fields are rolling, and even hilly towards the far end of the farm where they are used as pasture for the livestock. On the arable land, grains and sod crops are grown in a six-year rotation.

The machinery includes a milker, two tractors, a manure spreader, a binder, a disc-type seeder, and a forage chopper-harvester — a machine which allows hay to be harvested with a minimum of labour.

Set in a shady, freshly clipped lawn, the McCrank's home is roomy, conveniently equipped, and tastefully furnished. Mr. and Mrs. McCrank have four daughters and a son of eighteen who helps his father with the work of the farm. Mr. McCrank plays a prominent role on the local school board and has taken part in two farming competitions.

(From "Le Mérite Agricole 1963")

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

"CATFACING" OF STRAWBERRIES

Canada Department of Agriculture scientists have tracked down the cause of the deformed, "cat-faced" strawberries which have been unusually abundant in commercial plantings for the last few years.

Many Ontario producers have suffered serious losses — some running to thousands of dollars.

The tarnished plant bug is the culprit. Researchers A. Hikichi and H. W. Wagner of the Canada Department of Agriculture's Vineland (Ont.) research laboratory have discovered that although frost may deform some fruit, tarnished plant bugs are by far the major cause of catfacing. Much of the injury is caused by the young bugs that hatch from eggs laid on the strawberry plant.

One spray of DDT or Thiodan, applied thoroughly just as the very first strawberry blossoms began to open, gave good control in Vineland test plots. But as the effects may wear off before all danger of bug damage is over, the researchers are now testing non-residue materials that can safely be used in a second spray after the fruit has formed. DDT and Thiodan leave residues which rule out their use after the blossoms open.

Tarnished plant bugs hatch from eggs laid in early spring. The young bugs are very small and extremely difficult to find because they drop to the ground as soon as disturbed. Adult bugs overwinter in the strawberry plantings or nearby grassy areas. They can be easily seen crawling over the plants on warm, sunny days.

Sylvain Blais of Berthier, Montmagny, a connoisseur of strawberries, admires a well-formed specimen.





Laurent Charbonneau of Ste-Marguerite, Trois Rivières, casts a critical eye over a cob of corn.

Growing corn for grain in Quebec

Early maturing varieties are being tested in an effort to extend the range

A RAPIDLY EXPANDING, early-maturing corn variety test programme involving twenty test acres has been launched in Quebec in three of the more promising corn areas of the province.

The project is part of Seagram's programme to determine the feasibility of growing high-quality, commercially saleable grain corn in areas with a shorter growing season. It includes a series of trials of hybrid corn varieties with early-maturing qualities.

The long-range purpose of the experiments is to encourage the use of these early-maturing hybrid corn varieties so that corn acreages will be increased in all feasible areas.

Dr. V.G. MacKay, a graduate of Macdonald College, who is co-ordinator of the Company's corn programme, notes that "the supply of Canadian-grown corn has, until recently, been coming from areas ideally suited to the production of grain corn because of climatic and other considerations; but with the recent development of early-maturing varieties of hybrid corn it is likely that many other areas can be considered as potentially suitable to grain corn production."

"The early-maturing hybrid varieties sown on test plots were developed especially for the northerly and fringe areas of corn production. The length of the growing season and the total amount of heat are, of course, important factors in the growing of corn", Dr. MacKay says.

In 1964, test plantings of grain corn were being grown by farmers in the Ormstown, Brome, and Beaufort (Montmorency) areas of Quebec. Seven early-maturing hybrids were sown.

In the Ormstown area, Tom Rice and Ken Finlayson planted five and two varieties respectively on two acres apiece. William Stacey of Aubrey planned to sow three varieties on three acres.

There is much enthusiasm for corn growing in Brome County, where six growers grew one acre each utilizing three different early-maturing varieties. Six Brome County farmers participating in the experimental program are: Glen Brown, M.L.A. and Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture, Knowlton; G. Larocque, Glen Sutton; Vincent Racine, Brigham; Douglas Lee, Mansonville; Paul St. Amant, Knowlton; and Paul Berger, Eastman.

Another six farmers planted small test plots for observation. These farmers are: Arthur Mizener, Foster; Gerald Duffin, Sutton Junction; Stuart Hawke, East Farnham; Harris Shufelt, East Farnham; Fred Shufelt, East Farnham and Edgar Lawrence, Sutton.

An additional four early-maturing hybrid varieties were sown on three acres of the Seagram farm at Beaufort. These varieties are DeKalb 29, Jacques 850J, Pride 4, and Northrup-King KN2.

Although the growing of hybrid corn is relatively new in Quebec, interest in the crop is growing rapidly. The reason for this is the large industrial market for good-quality corn, and Seagram's need for over one million bushels of Quebec corn a year at its Ville LaSalle and Beaufort distilleries.

The Company tested corn varieties for the first time in Quebec in 1963. A grower at Ormstown planted three one-acre plots and produced mature grain with a calculated yield of 70

bushels to the acre, even though a cold dry August restricted maximum growth.

Specially-selected corn hybrids were supplied free of charge to the growers participating in the experimental test plot program. The growers are compensated for the cost of land preparation, planting, fertilization, cultivation and the maintenance of performance records. The early-maturing grain corn hybrid test trials are being conducted in all provinces with the exception of Newfoundland.

Grain corn is an important element in the production of whiskies, Dr. MacKay points out. As a result of the current experimental program, it is hoped that corn production, from a number of the new and better corn hybrids, will be developed sufficiently to supply the company's six Canadian distilleries with top-quality corn.

Dr. MacKay notes that "a major benefit of the program will be to greatly stimulate the production of grain corn in Canada in commercial quantities. For several years to come, the demand for Canadian corn is expected to exceed the supply. At the present time, Canadian farmers are growing 35 million bushels of corn annually, although the total requirement may be as high as 100 million bushels a year."

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

The Hungry World

A look at the world's desperate food situation shows problems of local surpluses and marginal farm lands in a new light

It is difficult for North Americans to understand the plight of people in underdeveloped countries, because we have never been desperately hungry. No one dies here of starvation. Elsewhere, more than 1,500 million people go to bed hungry every night. A statistical study by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) confirms that at least a third to a half of the world's people suffer from hunger or malnutrition.

Being forced to live on anything below adequate food makes a man a social liability. He cannot work effectively on an empty stomach; he cannot study and learn as he must in order to improve his condition; he cannot think beyond the dominant immediate need, which is his next meal; he cannot build up resistance to wasting disease; he holds back not only the economic and social development of his own country but also the prosperity of the world. The FAO estimates that only about one sixth of the world's population is well fed.

Owen D. Young said at the University of California: "Let no man think that the living standards of America can be permanently maintained at a measurably higher level than those of the civilized countries. Either we shall lift theirs to ours or they will drag ours down to theirs."

Relatively high standards of living prevail in about twenty countries with a combined population of around 450 million out of an estimated world total of 3,230 million. The significance of these figures can hardly be grasped at first encounter. They are the most important statistics ever set down on paper. It took man a thousand millenniums to roll up a total of 900 million, and in the last century and a half he has added 2,330 million.

So rapid is the growth that a world

population of more than 6,000 million is estimated by the Population Division of the United Nations by the year 2000 — only thirty-six years from now. Of these, 3,639 million will be in the Far East, 947 million in Europe, including the U.S.S.R., 592 million in Latin America, 327 million in the Near East, 421 million in Africa, 29 million in Oceania, and 312 million in North America.

The fact is that not more than one in a hundred of the people in underdeveloped countries will ever, in all his life, have what a North American family would consider a good, square meal. This forms the sombre background against which to view world events.

Underdeveloped countries

There are millions of people in underdeveloped countries whose only aim is to keep alive, staving off death today for another dead tomorrow, wringing subsistence from their environment with bare hands.

This skeletal population has not yet been touched by the science and technology which have given the industrial West its ease of living. Here are, as the *Manchester Guardian* pictures them, "the children whose eyes stare as if blind, whose legs and arms are like sticks of liquorice, who neither cry nor laugh, and who weigh ten pounds at the age of two years."

The West believes that in its own interest it must do something to cope with this awesome problem of poverty and hunger. If other freedoms are to be cultivated, it is first necessary to create freedom from want. All the infectious ideologies take hunger as a weapon.

Upgrade the farms

The best answer to the world's agricultural problem is the development of

food production where it is needed.

Pitifully little is produced in the underdeveloped world by lifelong back-breaking labour. In many countries the implements available to farmers have not changed in thousands of years. Merely to substitute stronger or better-designed hand tools or to provide animal-drawn implements would make a big difference in farm yields.

A massive contribution can be made through the provision of fertilizers for land and sprays against pests, the introduction of high-yield and disease-resistant varieties of corn, oats, soy beans, potatoes and other crops. Fertilizers alone, it is estimated by FAO could bring about an increase in crop yields of thirty per cent. By merely adding an outboard motor to a boat at one experimental station, enabling the fishermen to reach a better area, the catch of fish was increased from 13.3 pounds of fish a day to 139 pounds a day.

Besides all this, industrialization is needed. No country has made substantial economic progress until about half of the working population has been shifted from agriculture to industry. This development is necessary to provide construction, transportation, communication, housing, clothing, and a more efficient agriculture.

The essentials of production are land, labour, capital and organization, but people in the underdeveloped countries must first be educated to use these and inspired to want what they will provide. Expenditures for education constitute one of the most effective forms

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

of development assistance. That is why Canada has encouraged recipient countries to take advantage of scholarships to prepare teachers, and has through capital assistance supported the development of educational institutions in the countries being helped.

Why action is needed

So basically influenced are human beings by the need for food that peace and war, international understanding, and the whole fabric of human social life are profoundly affected by it. Prince Philip said in an address to Canadian engineers and scientists in Toronto: "It is recognized that an explosive situation will inevitably develop if the gap between the 'have' nations and the 'have-not' nations grows too big."

The statistics of misery is not, then, a remote economic and technical affair, but one bound up intimately with social policy. Statesmen who are realists will give a high place in their thinking to the elimination of hunger and squalor in all parts of the world as a means to protecting and enhancing the lives of people in their own countries.

Since the end of the second world war more than 800 million people in various parts of the world have seized independence, hopefully seeking to become masters of their own destiny in order to escape from poverty. Almost all of them are abysmally poor, with weak capacity for self-sustained economic growth.

International co-operation

The problem can no longer be left to be dealt with by each nation according to its capability, but must be tackled through international co-operation.

The world conscience has found inspiring expression in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization. To implement the ideals expressed in these documents, the United Nations is endeavouring to concentrate effort during the 1960's.

The FAO came into existence at a meeting in Quebec in 1945 to help the peoples of the world in their continuing and increasing fight against hunger and malnutrition. Its activity includes sending technicians into underdeveloped countries to help them to build up their agricultural, economic, fishery, forestry and nutrition services. It has organized a World Food Programme, in which Canada is participating, with the purpose of establishing a \$100 million pool of food and money.

In 1959 the member nations of FAO launched the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, aiming at the progressive

and lasting removal of hunger from the human scene. The basis of the Campaign is self-help, with less developed regions using the means provided by the Campaign to make better use of their own human and material resources. In 1961 the representatives of thirty-three national organizations in Canada met in Toronto to form the Canadian Committee; today there are fifty organizations participating.

Another effort, serving a particular area, is the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia. Canada has participated actively, giving capital and financial assistance for development projects. In addition, her contribution in flour and wheat up to February 1964 amounted to \$115,370,917. The food is sold in the recipient countries and the proceeds used by local governments for development projects approved by the donor countries. These projects include irrigation systems, harbour installations, rural roads, and technical and cooperative schools.

Another Canadian activity within the Freedom from Hunger Campaign is the Mysore project to establish a training centre where men and women from far Eastern countries will be taught processing, packaging and storage methods by which essential foods can be preserved and distributed to hungry families.

Aldous Huxley said in a paper for the Fund for the Republic in 1963: "By shifting our attention from the now completely irrelevant and anachronistic politics of nationalism and military power to the problems of the human species ... we shall be ... reducing the threat of sudden destruction by scientific war and at the same time reducing the threat of more gradual biological disaster."

From disappointment, through resentful frustration, to widespread social unrest the road is short. Shorter still is the road from social unrest, through chaos, to dictatorship, possibly of the Communist party, more probably of generals and colonels.

The restlessness in Asia, the Middle East and Africa means among other things an increasing consciousness of the disparity between their people's present living standards and the standards common in more affluent countries. Of democracy they know little, but of hunger they know much.

No escape

Some people with their heads above the clouds may be looking toward relief from pressing food and population problems when travel to other planets becomes practicable. Often in the earth's history, the opening up of new continents has afforded just that sort of relief. However, it would be far

easier to make the Antarctic bloom like the rose than to establish large, self-supporting colonies on such worlds as Mars.

This may appear to be harping on one string, but there is no more important note in the future of mankind. It is time to give a thought to the prospects of our grandchildren who will be living several decades from now.

Hunger is a fundamental issue of our time, and the treatment we give it in the next few years will affect the survival of our species and the well-being of individuals.

We must not allow our attention to what is going on in the major part of the world (affecting two thirds of the world's population) to be distracted by the banging of fists on conference tables, the blast of rockets from launching pads, and the building of walls dividing nations.

Historian Arnold Toynbee has expressed the hope that this age will be remembered because it is the first generation in history in which mankind dared to believe it practical to make the benefits of civilization available to the whole human race.

From the Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter, Vol. 45, No. 6.

USE OF A.I. STILL INCREASING

Approximately 17.6% of the Canadian cow population was artificially bred in 1963, compared to 17.1% in 1962, according to the Canada Department of Agriculture. This increase of 40,873 breedings was due mainly to the fact that the use of beef semen increased over the previous year by 36,643 breedings.

The number of cows bred with beef semen increased by over 14%. While a record is kept of the number of breedings performed through A.I. by each bull, a breakdown is not kept to show how many of each breed of cows were bred by beef bulls. Most of the beef breedings are to dairy cows.

The use of frozen semen increased greatly in 1963 and accounted for 54.7% of all inseminations, as compared to 37% in 1962. A.I. for swine continued to be carried out in Ontario by the Waterloo Unit and plans are underway by the Oxford and District Association to provide a similar service sometime in the future.

(From "Facts, Figures, Comment" Vol. 14, No. 35 — Meat Packers Council of Canada)

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



Left to right, Mrs. Ossington, Lady Nuthall, A.C.W.W., Miss M. Kezar and Mrs. Rexford Knight, County President, at Stanstead County School Fair. Lady Nuthall is presented with a box of maple candy.

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

God bless our Women's Institutes,
Both near and far away.
God bless our Country and our Homes
This blessed Christmas Day
For Home is where the heart abides.
And for them all we pray
That now and in the coming year
Let nothing them dismay.
May all who are saddened by bereavement
Have only happy memories.
May those who are sick be cheered and
encouraged by their friends and loved ones.

And to all our Institute members everywhere
I use the words of Tiny Tim in
Dickens' Christmas Carol and say,
"God bless us every one."

Elsie C. Ossington
QWI President

VISIT TO ACWW OFFICE

Mrs. Prinn of the QWI Office spent her 1964 holidays in England. While in London she called at the ACWW office and was very warmly welcomed and enjoyed a cup of tea with the staff. She advises any WI member visiting London to get acquainted with our International headquarters and their friendly people.

NOTE TO PUBLICITY CONVENERS

A reminder to all publicity conveners: if you wish to have the activities of your branch published, you must report them to your County Convener, each month, each County Convener reporting in turn to Provincial Convener. Report what actually happened — not just "plans". Write special items or projects at length and in detail. If it's worth doing, it's worth reporting.

FROM THE OFFICE CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS

A note from Mrs. Lewis of Canadian Save the Children Fund, says the 861 stockings received for the year were "better made, better filled and very attractive. Do tell the ladies and their conveners that we appreciate it very much. Toronto office wrote that they were far superior to any they have ever received. Isn't that nice?"

Congratulations everyone. Wouldn't it be nice to be able to see the children's faces when they open them?

INDIAN COOK BOOK

Did you ever wonder just what was in the 'pemmican' we read about in our history books? Well, here is a recipe taken from "Old Time Recipes of Manitoba Indians' Cook Book".

PEMMICAN (Chippewa)

1lb. dried meat (beef or venison); $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. dried crushed chokecherries. Sugar to taste (add last). Fresh suet enough to hold together. Grind meat, berries and suet in meat grinder. Add sugar. Mix thoroughly and serve.

If you would like one of these cook-books they are 50¢ each. Address: Indian and Metis Friendship Centre, 376 Donald St., Winnipeg 2, Manitoba.

COUNTY PROJECT

STANSTEAD COUNTY held another most successful School Fair. This is a County Project with all branches in the County participating. Members were honoured this year by the presence of Lady Nuttall. Lady Nuttall is an Honorary Member of Ayer's Cliff Branch. Born in Dundee, Que., she has lived her adult life in Dorking, Surrey, England.

MISS EADIE VISITS NORTHERN W.I.'s

"It was a thrilling and challenging experience, again to visit communities along the Mackenzie in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon this summer", says Miss Florence P. Eadie, Field Worker in Northern Canada under Unesco Gift Coupon Plan #367, of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, who has just returned from nearly three months spent in that area.

Miss Eadie was pleased to find the 11 Institutes organized earlier are carrying on and to form another at Reindeer Station, north of the Arctic Circle with Eskimo membership. These Women's Institutes, with the exception of Discovery, a mining centre, and Destruction Bay in the Yukon, have Indian, Eskimo, Metis and whites as members. The latter, largely wives of Government personnel: teachers, R.C.M.P., Northern

continued on page 21

THE MONTH WITH THE W.I.

ABITIBI EAST: MALARTIC heard talk on different brands of bed sheets, and on advantages of wax containers for milk; demonstration of hand-knit mitts; planned entry program for next annual exposition. MATAGAMI members are studying dental services, and obtaining information about Health Nurse; held amusing spelling bee.

ARGENTEUIL: ARUNDEL Mrs. E. Bulley spoke on her recent trip to the West Coast and to California; entertained Frontier Branch; donated to Crippled Children Fund. BROWNSBURG: Mrs. D. Black gave hints and answered questions on Sewing; entertained Pioneer Branch; held Annual Handicraft Sale and Tea, with sale also of flower arrangements, some of the proceeds donated to Senior Citizens' Fund; entertained 15 Senior Citizens in form of drive around countryside, returning to hall where sing-song, contests, and games were enjoyed, prizes donated by local merchants, refreshments served. DALESVILLE entertained Upper Lachute East End. FRONTIER: Mr. Higginson, Vice-Principal of Hawkesbury High School gave interesting talk on Parent-Teacher-Pupil Relationship; donation to needy family. JERUSALEM-BETHANY sold quilt made by members; held quiz on Women's Institute. LAKEFIELD named a well-known Canadian doctor, and his field of service. MORIN HEIGHTS enjoyed talk by County President; entertained School Teaching Staff, and husbands of WI members at dinner party preceding meeting; Education article "Time for Moral Courage" read; scholarship awarded to pupil ranking 1st in Grade XI who is continuing studies. PIONEER named a drama committee; good used clothing donated to school nurse for her distribution to needy children; Mrs. G. McGibbon gave most interesting talk on topics of special interest to WI members, including CAC, Home and County Pamphlets, Women's Rights; sold UNICEF cards: UPPER LACHUTE EAST END held word contest on Materials; held successful Whist party; working toward Drama contest to be held next year.

BONAVENTURE: BLACK CAPE greatly enjoyed Sewing Course with Mrs. Wells; held successful home baking sale. GRAND CASCAPEDIA held successful School Fair with 28

children entering 163 exhibits; donated to Calf Club, and awarded school prizes; for roll call, paid one cent for each year of member's age. MATA-PEDIA discussed "Make Canada Lovelier" project; entertained teachers at a social hour; enjoyed Ceramics Course given by Mrs. Wells, and held demonstration of articles made; vitamins and hot soups being supplied to school children again this year.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON: AUBREY-RIVERFIELD quilted a bedspread for the Red Cross; demonstration of foreign imports. DEWITTVILLE held a supper sponsored by Clark's Foods Ltd., at which film was shown; question period followed on the growing of beans; Annual Nearly-New Sale of children's fall and winter clothes held; branch ran the check room at Chateauguay Valley Historical Society Ball. FRANKLIN CENTRE had a demonstration of cane weaving for re-seating chairs, by Mrs. Trainer and Mrs. Cain. HEMMINGFORD had interesting demonstration of new "Touch and Sew" machine, given by Singer Sewing Machine representative; held successful sale of Nearly-New Children's Clothing; named a fruit or vegetable and its vitamin content. HOWICK's guest speaker was Mrs. M. Fearn, Executive Director of Barrie Memorial Hospital, who spoke on the present and the future of the hospital; roll call named a good book for a child; Mrs. B. Greig reported on bread-making demonstration at Toronto Ex; FWIC pin presented to Mrs. F. Sutherland, senior member moving to Ontario. HUNTINGDON went on an interesting and informative tour of Huntingdon Woollen Mills; jams and jellies donated to Huntingdon County Hospital; Quilt blocks and two crib blankets donated to Unitarian Service; gratefully received cheque for their legacy from Mrs. Laura Rose Stephen — much careful planning to be carried out before decision on how to use the fund; heard report on trial hybrid corn in this area; list of pamphlets available from QWI Library given; Mrs. Bernhardt read poem "I Give Thanks" — why a Canadian should give thanks. ORMSTOWN heard Rev. L. McLean speak on the Ojibway Indians of Kenora, Ont., with slides; entertained staff of Ormstown High School with program including a tape recording of the formation and activities of the branch.

COMPTON: BROOKBURY planned Hallowe'en dance; BURY is working on special project to furnish a room in the St. Paul's Anglican Church Home for the Aged, in Bury; entertained teachers of Pope Memorial High School. CANTERBURY members were guests of Austin Branch; donated to Adelaide Hoodless Home; COOKSHIRE held successful school fair; donated school prizes and Cookshire Fair prizes. EAST ANGUS held successful paper drive; donated to Cookshire Fair prizes; saw pictures of Fashion Show at Macdonald College. EAST CLIFTON heard paper on The Importance of W I Conventions; roll call listed important qualities of a good W I member; held Chinese Auction; SCOTSTOWN entertained teachers at regular meeting; held quiz on Canada; donated to Adelaide Hoodless Home.

GASPE: DOUGLASTOWN participated in local fair, made suggestions for next year program: held successful card party, proceeds to provide children's Christmas Party: social evening held with Bingo played. HALDIMAND enjoyed Millinery Course with Miss McOuat with many attractive hats made; held discussion on Wreaths; grocery contest held. SANDY BEACH held discussion on local and regional schools; suggestions made for next year's fair; held successful card party, proceeds to provide a Community Christmas Tree; home movies shown; contest on Know Your Flag. YORK members are wearing hats they enjoyed making under instruction from Miss McOuat.

GATINEAU: All branches participating in Ottawa Winter Fair where they will serve cookies and coffee. EARDLEY heard paper entitled from Heels to Hats; roll call gave facts or legends pertaining to early days in this community. RUPERT entertained County President, Mrs. R. Leach, as guest speaker. WAKEFIELD: read and discussed Outline for Agriculture; held Name the Flower contest. WRIGHT heard their guest, Mrs. H. Ellard, speak on present trends in education, and the importance of education; exhibited at Ottawa Ex where they tied for first place with Glen Ogilvie Branch W I (Ont.)

MEGANTIC: INVERNESS visited Home for the Aged; collected for

UNICEF; held children's party. KIN-NEAR'S MILLS donated to UNICEF; paid one cent for each year of married life, named most useful wedding gift.

MISSISQUOI: COWANSVILLE: letter from "Link" in England read; Home Economics program consisted of a food sale, exchange of recipes, and very interesting demonstration of cake decorating; donated to County W I as start of Centenary Project. DUNHAM received a thank-you card for Christmas stocking; collected for UNICEF; planned Christmas Sale and Tea; entered candle-making contest in Ontario; named a Canadian city starting with last initial. FORDYCE held contests on Handbook and Do's and Dont's; donated to UNICEF; President described her visit to Adelaide Hoodless Homestead. STANBRIDGE EAST entertained teachers at afternoon tea, where parents and teachers were introduced to each other by W I members; paper on citizenship read.

PONTIAC: CLARENDON enjoyed slides of Eastern Canada; donated to building fund at Brookdale Farm; were awarded second prize for Branch History in Tweedsmuir Competition. FORT COULONGE enjoyed a display of Eskimo carvings; donated jams, jellies and pickles to Pontiac Hospital. SHAWVILLE heard talk on what to do in event of atomic disaster; canvassed for Institute for the Blind. WYMAN-ELMSIDE heard talk on Bill 16 by Mr. Rowat, Notary; donated canned goods, fruit and vegetables to Ade Memorial Hospital.

RICHMOND: CLEVELAND held "what's in the purse" contest, with prizes given; jams and jellies donated to Wales Home. DENISON MILLS will send Christmas Stockings to Father Jacob; mystery parcel auctioned. GORE donated subscriptions to three magazines to schools; for roll call named characteristics of a good neighbour; held contest on Canadian Newspapers and Magazines. MELBOURNE RIDGE members brought in and displayed Begonias which had been distributed in the spring — there were many very beautiful blooms; reading on a "clean-up" program; jams and jellies donated to Wales Home. RICHMOND HILL entertained members of Gore Branch; several contests held; donated pillow slips with matching dresser scarf were sold. RICHMOND YOUNG WOMEN held contest on scrambled letters on Canada and Capitals; donated to UNICEF; entertained husbands at a social meeting. SHIPTON heard paper on Immunization, another on Atomic War-



by Norma E. Holmes

Dear Min:

Do you mean to tell me I haven't yet told you of the BIG EVENT? It is so evident, I guess I thought you could see me from way out there. I went with a friend once to her doctor. She was supposed to have gall bladder trouble, but when she came out, she was a bit upset. She accused him of telling her before that she had gall bladder trouble, and he said yes, but this was something different. She was upset because her youngest was 15. I thought possibly it might work 'in reverse' so to speak, but my doctor said I probably had the most perfect specimen of gall bladder in the county.

And do you know what my romantic husband said when I broke the news to him? He looked at me to see how I was taking it. I grinned — a bit feebly — and John, my man, said "Well, we've got plenty of room — 300 acres of it." "How many do you figure per acre?" I murmured. I am

sure he was seeing a whole row of stalwart sons striding across the 300 acres.

I told Wendy today she might have a little brother or sister for Xmas and she enquired, "On the tree?"

I tried to explain to her this noon the connection between the meat on her plate and the chicken that was running around yesterday. I began with the bugs — who and what ate who and what. My logical child thought this over and then asked, "Who eats us?" I started to say 'the government', but decided I had better wait until she is a little older to tell her the facts of life.

All for now,

Eloise

P.S. She dropped the kittens in the pig's pail of milk and then roared because they looked so bedraggled. Do you think she needs a psychiatrist? Or a shingle?

fare Precautions; celebrated 30th anniversary of the branch by reading of original minutes; demonstrations on rug weaving and rug hooking, on hooked pictures, and on afghans by Mrs. L. Tremblay and Mrs. Bourget; collected cottons for cancer; donated \$100 to Sherbrooke School for Retarded Children — this with a small addition being proceeds from Fair Booth; sponsored UNICEF collection by children; donated one cent for double the shoe size to UNICEF. SPOONER POND greatly enjoyed Ceramics Course with Miss McOuat; named Canadian Daily Newspapers; Children's Seed Fair held; jumbled word contest on Canadian Cities and Towns; get-well cards and "shut-in" boxes sent.

ROUVILLE: ABBOTSFORD held popular Military Whist.

SHEFFORD: GRANBY HILL sent regular monthly parcel to forgotten patient at Verdun Protestant Hospital; donated to Salvation Army and to UNICEF; favourite supper dishes named. GRANBY WEST held card party, proceeds to go toward a scholarship for Granby High School; Hidden Flower contest held. WATERLOO-WARDEN sponsored School Fair; hostess to County Semi-Annual meeting; contest held with a reading on work of the United Nations, and questions asked later.

STANSTEAD: AYERS CLIFF entertained Lady Nuttall; sent flowers to member and her husband who are celebrating 60th Wedding Anniversary; jokes for roll call. HATLEY CENTRE held silent auction; donated school

I'LL MAKE YOU A MENTAL WIZARD IN ONE EVENING!

Yes! Here at last is your chance to gain the THINKING-MACHINE MIND you've always dreamed about . . . so easily and quickly that you'll be astounded . . . and actually do it without risking a penny!

By **HARRY LORAYNE**

Let me explain! I don't care how poorly organized your mental powers are today — how difficult it is for you to concentrate . . . how bad your memory may be . . . how much a prisoner you are of crippling mental habits . . . how long it takes you each morning to get your mind going with adding-machine speed and certainty! **I BELIEVE THAT YOUR MIND IS WORKING TODAY AT ONLY 5% TO 10% OF ITS TRUE POWER — SIMPLY BECAUSE YOU DON'T KNOW THE RIGHT WAY TO FEED IT DIRECTIONS!**

Simply because you don't know the right way to feed your mind problems — so clearly and logically that those problems half-solve themselves before you even touch them!

Simply because you don't know the right way to feed your mind facts, figures and names and faces — so they burn themselves into that mind in such picture-form that you remember them forever!

Simply because you don't know the right way to feed your mind a **FULL CHARGE OF ENTHUSIASM** — so that it revs up instantly every morning . . . so that it operates at full power, not for just a few brief minutes each day, **BUT FOR AS MUCH AS 8 TO 10 FULL HOURS AT A STRETCH!**

Mind Power Is A Trick! I'll Teach It To You In One Weekend!

Yes! Problem-solving is a trick! Concentration is a trick! Memory is a trick! Habit-breaking is a trick! And, above all, generating the will power that means success IS A TRICK! Mind power can be made to order — you don't have to be born with it! The secret of a fast-acting, full-power, **THINKING MACHINE MIND** is as simple as tying your shoelace! And I'm willing to prove it to you without your risking a penny! Here's how!

All I ask from you is this. Let me send you — at my risk — one of the most fascinating books you have ever read. When this book arrives, set aside a few moments each day from the following weekend. Glance through just one chapter. And get ready for one of the most thrilling weekends of accomplishment in your entire life!

The Very First Hour After You Pick Up This Book, You Will Perform A Feat Of Mind Power That Will Astound Your Friends!

What you are going to do in that very first hour you receive the book, is this. Turn to page 144. Read three short pages — no more! And then, put down the book. Review in your own mind the one simple secret I've shown you — how to feed facts into your mind so that they stay there — permanently — as long as you wish!

Then put this simple trick to work for you — that very same hour!

Call in your family or friends. Ask them to make a list of any **TWELVE** facts, names or objects they wish, as fast as they wish. Have them write down the list so they won't forget it! But, as they give you each fact, **YOU** are going to perform a simple mental trick on that fact, that will burn it into your mind, **IN PERFECT ORDER**, as long as you wish!

And then — **INSTANTLY AND AUTOMATICALLY** — you are going to repeat that list, backwards and forwards, in perfect order, exactly as if you were reading that list in your friend's hand! And you are going to have one of the most exciting moments of your life, as you watch the expression on those people's faces as you reel off those facts as though they were flashing on a screen on the inside of your memory!

Thrilling? Yes! But also one of the most profitable secrets you will ever learn. For that list of twelve facts can just as easily be an appointment schedule — with each appointment flashing automatically into your mind at just the right time and place that you need it! Or a shopping list — or the outline of a speech — or a sales presentation — or the highlights of an important article — or a list of things that have to be done in perfect order!

Any one of them — they flash into your mind automatically, as though you pressed a button! And this astonishing mental gift — which will serve you every day for the rest of your life — is yours from the very first hour that you pick up this book!

And yet it's only the beginning!

Which Areas Of Your Mind Do You Want To Strengthen In A Single Weekend? Concentration, Will-Power, Self-Confidence, Habit-Breaking!

Yes! From this moment on, in less than one thrilling hour a day, you begin testing the wonder-working techniques of Automatic Organization on every untrained corner of your mind! You begin breaking through mental barriers — mental limitations that have been blocking you for years!

You begin tapping the buried powers of your own mind . . . powers that you have glimpsed before in brief flashes . . . now brought to the surface — organized with simple formulas to double their potency — and placed forever at your beck and call ready to go to work for you at the blink of an eyelash!

For example —

DO YOU WANT TO DEVELOP "STEEL-SHUTTER CONCENTRATION" — OVERNIGHT?

Then turn to page 85 . . . master one simple exercise . . . and thrill to your ability to absorb huge amounts of information — easily and swiftly — even in a room filled with half a dozen howling children!

DO YOU WANT TO DEVELOP "X-RAY EYES" — POWERS OF OBSERVATION THAT AMAZE YOUR FRIENDS?

Then turn to page 136 . . . play three fascinating games . . . and then startle your friends, time and time again, by your ability to spot revealing details — put together hidden pieces of evidence — that they never even dreamed were there at all!

DO YOU WANT TO SEE HOW EASY IT IS TO REPLACE BAD HABITS WITH HABITS YOU CAN BE PROUD OF?

Then get ready for the revelation of your life on page 103 . . . that replaces agony with fun . . . that actually lets your bad habits break themselves without your hardly touching your will power.

YES! AND DO YOU WANT TO GENERATE ENTHUSIASM . . . FRIENDLINESS . . . PERSONALITY AT AN INSTANT COMMAND?

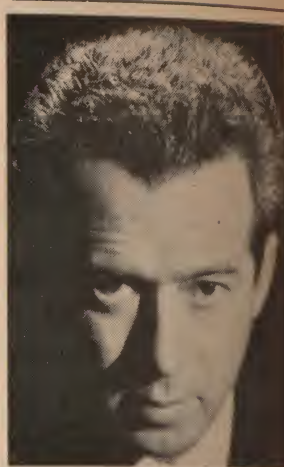
Then read every word starting on page 165! Learn how to overcome shyness and fear, automatically . . . make anyone like you . . . dissolve opposition with as little as a single word . . . earn both trust and respect from everyone you meet — and keep them — for good!

Read It For Ten Days — Entirely At Our Risk!

And this still is just the beginning! What Harry Lorayne has described to you on this page is just a small sampling of the information packed into his amazing new book, **SECRETS OF MIND POWER** — now available only through this article!

Here at last is a practical, fascinating, easy-to-read book on improving the powers of your mind that **really works!** Its author, Harry Lorayne, has been called by experts "the man with the most phenomenal memory in the world!" He has already shown over 250,000 men and women, all over America, how they can achieve **startling improvements in their memories overnight**, with just a few minutes work!

But this fabulous Push-Button Memory Technique is only one small part of Harry Lorayne's great new book! Here — in addition to Memory — are complete "Push-Button Sections" on Observation, Concentration, Enthusiasm, Will-Power, Idea-Creating, Rapid-Learning, Time-Saving,



Clear-Thinking, Personality, Friend-Making, Public-Speaking, Worry-Control, Conquest of Fear, and many more!

Yes! Here are dozens of simple techniques that enable you to overcome crippling emotions, and keep your thoughts headed straight for each goal! Showing you how to think clearly and effectively in any situation — make decisions without agonizing delays — learn vital facts and figures at a glance — work at full mental power, all day long, for weeks and even months on end!

Here are tested, and proven "Thought-Stimulators," that streamline your mind — develop your creative imagination — increase your daily output — help you make time for everything you have to do!

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The price of this fascinating, one-volume Mind-Power Encyclopedia is \$4.98 — far less than similar books that do not do its job as well!

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prizes; sold donated remnants. **NORTH HATLEY:** Dr Ronald Sutherland, English Language Professor at Sherbrooke University, spoke on Canadian Education. **STANSTEAD NORTH** sponsored UNICEF collection. **WAY'S MILLS** had many exhibits in County School Fair.

VAUDREUIL: **HARWOOD** enjoyed talk by Mr. Charles Burroughs, Physical Education teacher at the Cité des Jeunes, speaking on work of the Red Cross Society, and on Safety, with special reference to boating, swimming, hunting safety; held Annual Card Party, proceeds of which go to maintain branch's bursaries for local students; bursary presented to Keith Buttrum of Macdonald High School, and letter of appreciation for this assistance received from him; card read from a traveller who had enjoyed the use of Harwood WI picnic tables.

(continued from page 17)

Affairs, National Health and Welfare, as well as Hudson Bay and others, give skilled and necessary leadership.

Living at grass roots, they are aware of the needs and interests of these Northern women and have an understanding and certain appreciation of them. Tremendous demands are made on these leaders—time, energy and wisdom, but they find it challenging and satisfying. Their contribution, declares Miss Eadie, is invaluable.

The members are given an opportunity to decide the pattern for meetings

Stanley Robinson of North Hatley received boy's trophy from Mr. MacDougall; Miss Heather Johnston received girl's trophy from Mrs. Douglas Johnston, Stanstead County Agriculture Convenor.



Scholarship Winner



Miss Mabel Gaul of Douglastown receives cheque for \$75 from Mrs. Wilbert Eden, Gaspe County president. Miss Gaul won WI scholarship for highest marks in Grade 10. On the right, Mrs. Norbert Bolduc, president, Douglastown, WI.

with programs on stated topics, discussions and demonstrations, interspersed with work meetings where they help each other with sewing, crafts, etc. In accord with the purpose of Women's Institutes everywhere, they are primarily concerned with the development of the members and in helping them acquire information and skills to enable them to meet personal and family needs more effectively.

Miss Eadie found native crafts are being promoted with high standard of workmanship being constantly encouraged. While all Institutes are interested in crafts, Fort Smith and Fort Providence have made it a major project. Both, anxious to maintain moosehair embroidery, an almost lost art, have been holding classes on it for young women and girls.

Clean-Up Campaigns are the order of the day for various Institutes—which is their first step in lining up with the FWIC on their 1967 project, "Make Canada Lovelier". Discovery is the only W.I. that has completed a Tweedsmuir History, another national project, but a beginning is being made by others. who are writing up interviews with senior citizens and starting to search out Church and Hudson Bay Company records.

In the health field, Miss Eadie reports Accident Prevention and First Aid are given a place on most programs and recognizing their inability, because of distance to meet together as a Women's Institute of the North, Tuktoyaktuk has recommended that in 1964-65 the NCWI work together on a somewhat extensive Water Safety Project. This will be undertaken. Miss Eadie commends this as a timely suggestion, with water being a means of transportation and livelihood for many.

She further notes co-operation with the nurse at the Nursing Stations in promotion of special health projects and sending children to school with adequate rest and a good breakfast. This is more and more being considered the personal responsibility of Institute mothers.

"Working and meeting together, with common interest and purpose, is of special significance to these women living in small settlements where varying factions tend to break down rather than to build up home and community effort and accomplishment", concludes Miss Eadie. "There is indeed evidence that these Northern Women's Institutes do contribute to the development of members and leaders, and are helping them to help themselves, the basic function of the Women's Institute wherever it is found in the world."



COLLEGE PAGE

GREETINGS

The staff and students extend to you their best wishes for a happy holiday season. Macdonald College has a certain atmosphere of serenity on Christmas eve, only a few students remain to spend Christmas on the campus. This time of the year also is a time of reflection on the past year and a look into the future. For all of us, this season should provide time for reflection — a look at ourselves, our families and our communities . . . for such is life. As the old saying goes, "What I like about Christmas is that you can make people forget about the past with the present."

CITY FARMERS GO BACK TO SCHOOL

Attending what may be the first course of its kind ever offered in Canada, men and women from the City of Montreal and its suburbs are going to night school at Macdonald College to study Agriculture.

According to Mark Waldron, Director of Extension at the College, not all the movement is from the farm to the city. A small but significant number of families are leaving the city to live in the country. "Nearly half the enquiries for information about farming are from city people," Mr. Waldron says.

"Agricultural Science Today", a series of ten lectures for non-farmers is

proving to be one of the most popular courses in this year's extension program. A majority of the "pupils" are university graduates and many hold top professional and executive positions; two-thirds are considering the purchase of a farm.

Other "sell-out" courses in the Macdonald College Extension Program are Basic Psychology, Reading Improvement, and Designed for Living. The heavy enrollment again this year in the several French classes reflects the concern of many to learn a second language.

Total enrollment in the non-credit courses is close to one thousand.

EASTERN QUEBEC TRIP

Dr. W. H. Brittain and J. D. MacArthur spent a week, September 14 - 18, on a birch collection trip in Eastern Quebec. Leaf, twig and seed specimens from the Valcartier Forest Experiment Station, and various points throughout the Gaspé Peninsula, were added to the Morgan Arboretum birch collection. Pollen parents for future breeding research were selected at the Valcartier Forest Experiment Station.

BIRCH COLLECTION CONTINUES

Dr. W. H. Brittain continued his collection for the Canada Birch Trail in

Newfoundland (including Labrador). Beginning at St. John's, Newfoundland, on August 10 collections were made over several days on the Avalon and in the Gander area, following which he proceeded to Goose Bay and spent a further three days collecting in that area, including Northwest River and Mud Lake, returning to Macdonald College on August 20.

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The coming year, 1965, will mark the sixtieth year of the founding of Macdonald College. To mark the beginning of this "Diamond" year, the Macdonald Journal will publish a special anniversary edition highlighting the history of the college, news of recent developments and a look at the future of Macdonald College. Separate copies of the Journal may be reserved by contacting the editor.

PULPWOOD PROCESSING

A. R. C. Jones recently visited Logging Research Associates to observe new methods of mechanically harvesting and processing pulpwood. The demonstration was held by the co-operators in this research venture, the Canadian International Paper Company, Quebec North Shore Paper Company, and Ste. Anne's Paper Company, for representatives of forest industry and forestry

Successful

Feeders

Cross

Canada

Choose

MIRACLE



Frank Slezina owner of "Southern Angus Farm", near Coaldale, Alberta, switched from feedlot cattle to a cow-calf operation only four years ago. Official performance records indicate that this was a good move.

A large percentage of each year's calf crop is sold as replacement stock. Under supervised performance testing, Miracle-Feeder, Frank Slezina had on a group of 4 bulls an average daily gain of 2.44 lbs. Another group of 30 bulls had a top daily gain of 2.94 lbs. As well as topping the Calgary bull sale, Mr. Slezina also showed the Grand Champion bull at the Lethbridge Fair. Conscious of top quality feed as well as cattle, Frank Slezina chooses "Miracle" to do the job for him.



education at Logging Research Associates' Lac Boulé Field Research Station, near St. Faustin, P.Q.

TREE IMPROVEMENT CONFERENCE

J. D. MacArthur attended the Northeastern Forest Tree Improvement Conference at Pennsylvania State University from August 29 to September 1. Reports on objectives, methods of establishment, and present status of seed production areas and seed orchards in the Northeastern Region were presented and a number of interesting field experiments were visited. Two days were spent in joint session with the NATO and NSF Advanced Study Institute on the Genetic Improvement for Disease and Insect Resistance of Forest Trees. Scientists from ten nations took part in a series of brief resumés of status and trends in research related to the resistance of forest trees to disease and insects in Europe, South America, Asia Oceania, Canada, and the United States.

MAPLE PRODUCERS TOUR

Robert J. Watson attended the Cornell Annual Maple Producers' Tour, August 24 to 26, through Vermont,

New York State and Massachusetts. Visited three large central evaporator plants where sap is purchased and processed on a large scale; also saw some of the many and varied methods of processing, packaging and selling of maple products.

FOLK FESTIVAL

The first, and it is hoped annual, Macdonald College Folk Festival raised the rafters in the Glenfinnan Rink in mid-October. Folk singers and groups from Ontario, Quebec and New York State constituted the twelve teams. The winner of the Alan Mills Trophy for the best folk singing was The Bishop Gaitors from Lennoxville; the best Canadian folk song trophy was won by a group from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. Organizer of the event was the Literary and Debating Society.

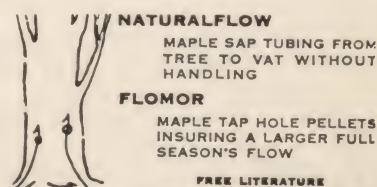
SOMEBODY BLUNDERED

In a very widely circulated semi-popular journal, "Plant Protection", (Zashchita Rastenii ot Vreditel'ei i Boleznei, 1964, No. 9, pp. 49-52), there is an article by Dr. A. E. Chumakov on resistant plants varieties, especially cereal plants, in Canada. On page 50 is a

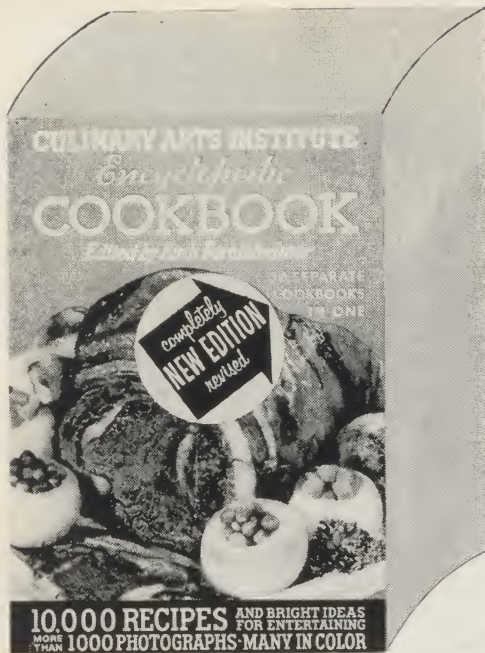
photograph purporting to be of the "Provincial Experiment Station at Saskatoon". It represents, however, the front view of Laird Hall at Macdonald College! — Provincial — No? Saskatoon — No! Station — No! Experiment — who knows? Neither Macdonald College nor Montcalm Barley are referred to in the text. Such is fame!

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